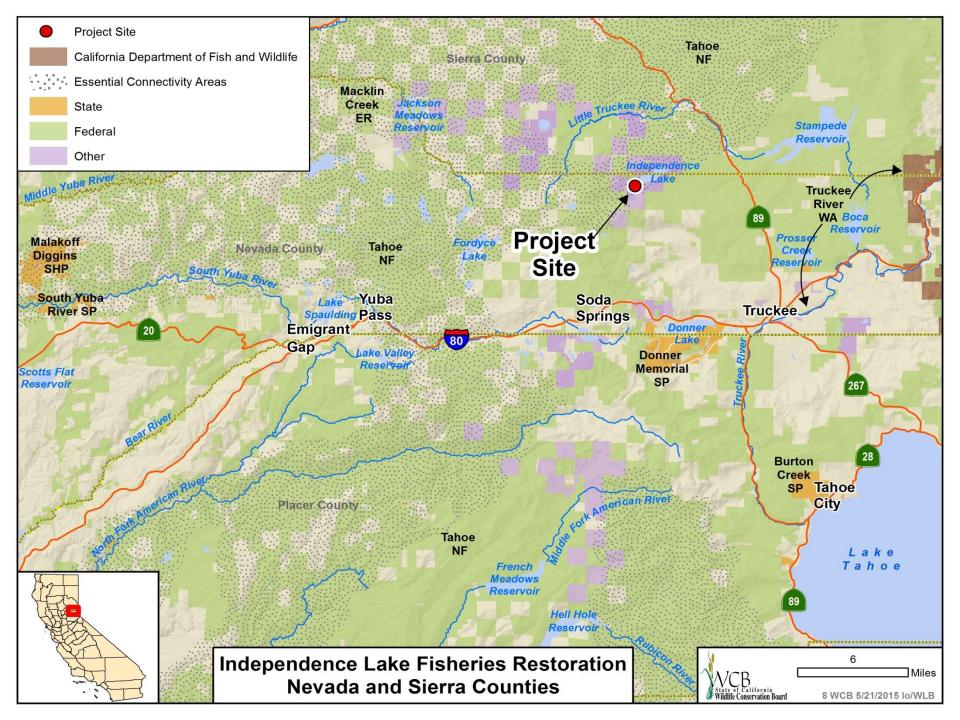
May 21, 2015, 9:00am Wildlife Conservation Board Meeting Natural Resources Agency Auditorium 1416 9th Street Sacramento, California 95814

#7. Smithneck Creek Wildlife Area Land Exchange

This Project was withdrawn from consideration at this time.



#8. Independence Lake Fisheries Restoration



Overview of Independence Lake

#8. Independence Lake Fisheries Restoration

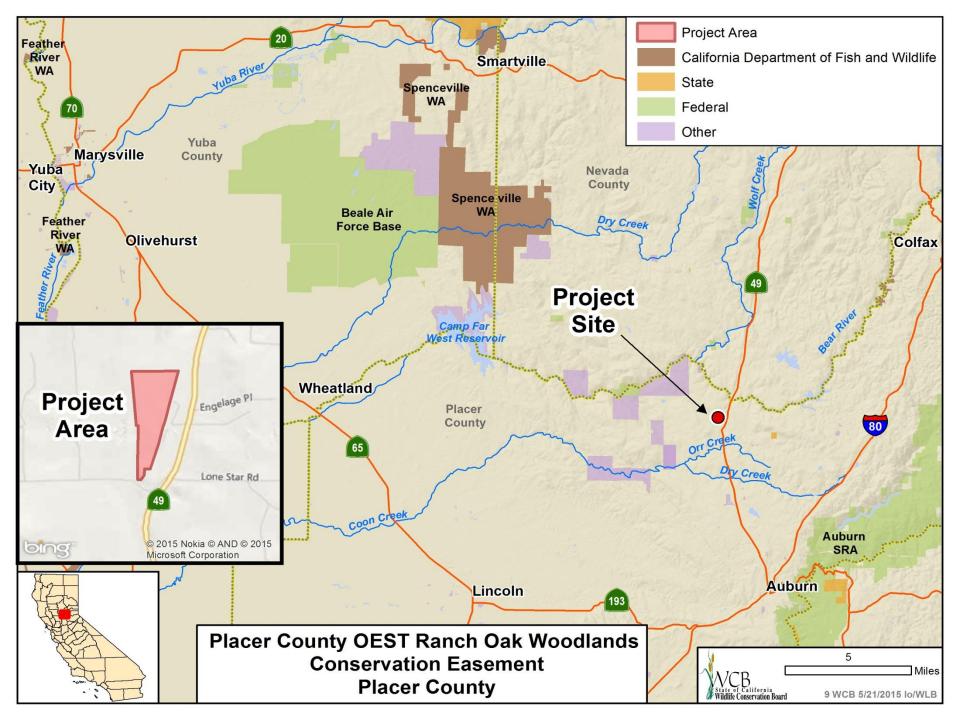


Upper Independence Creek weir utilized to capture Brook Trout and count Lahonton Cutthroat Trout

#8. Independence Lake Fisheries Restoration

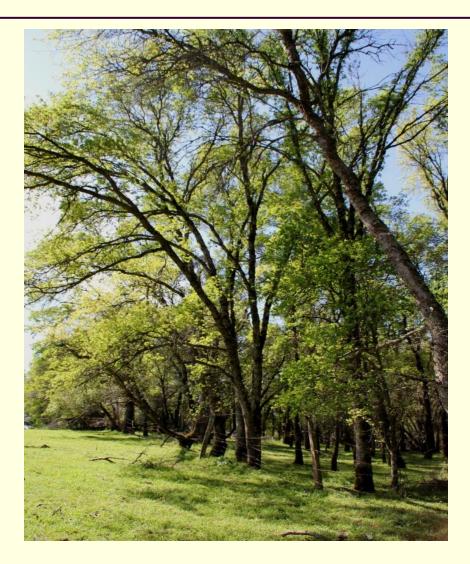


During active monitoring this box will have a pipe connected to the weir trapping fish.

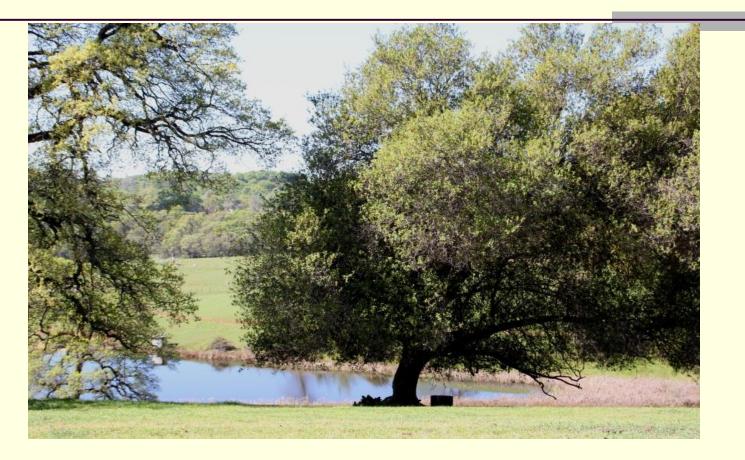




The property is described as being part of lower elevation foothill terrain with a ridgetop area that extends along most of the eastern portion of the site



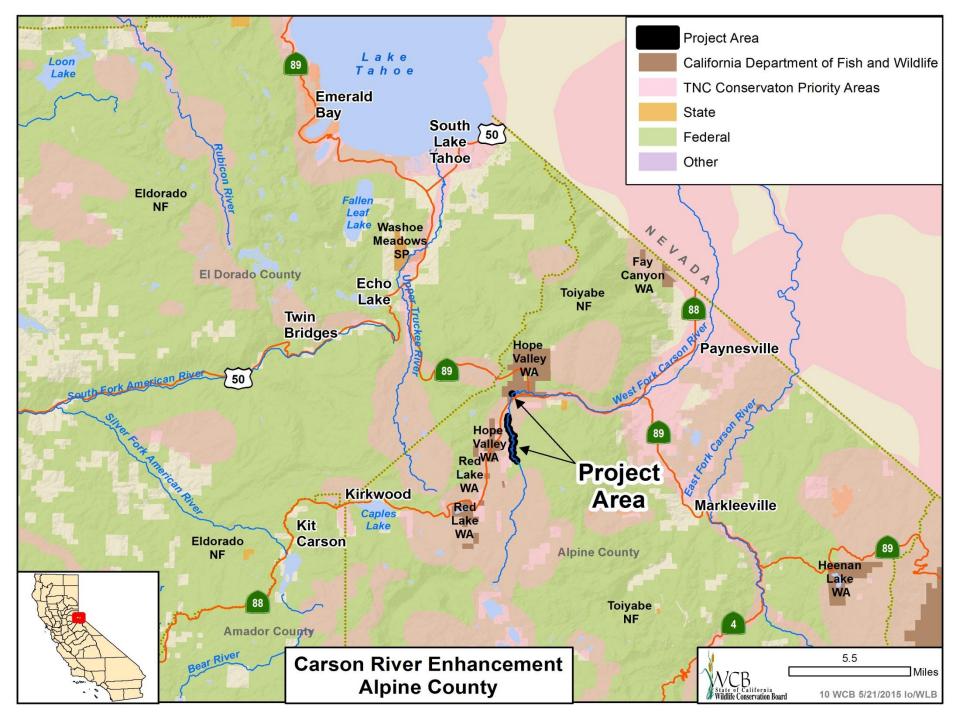
 The Oest Ranch Conservation
Easement conserves approximately 20 acres of oak
woodlands (55% of the Easement area)

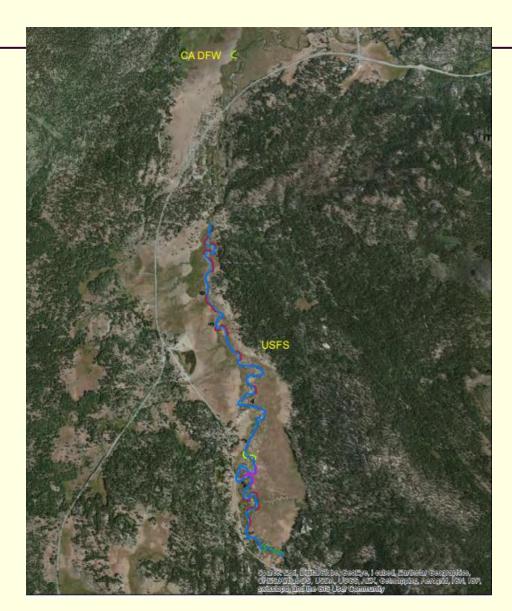


The Oest Ranch Conservation Easement conserves approximately 20 acres of oak woodlands (55% of the Easement area)

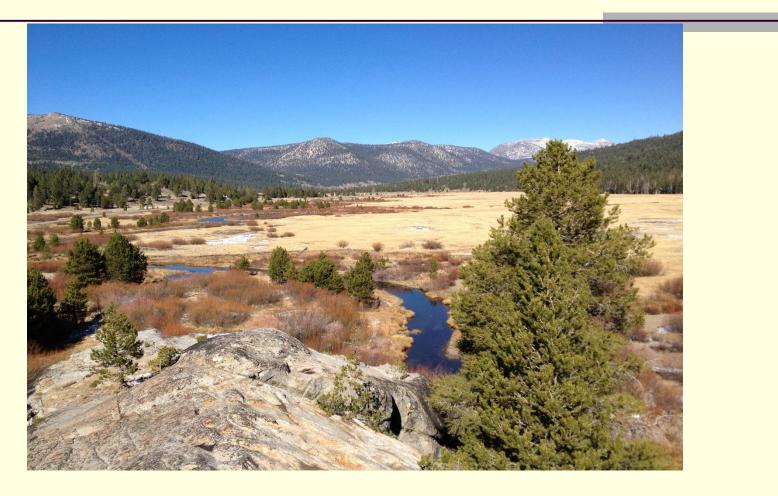


Property owner Daryl Oest





 Aerial view of area at high risk of erosion



Overview of Hope Valley



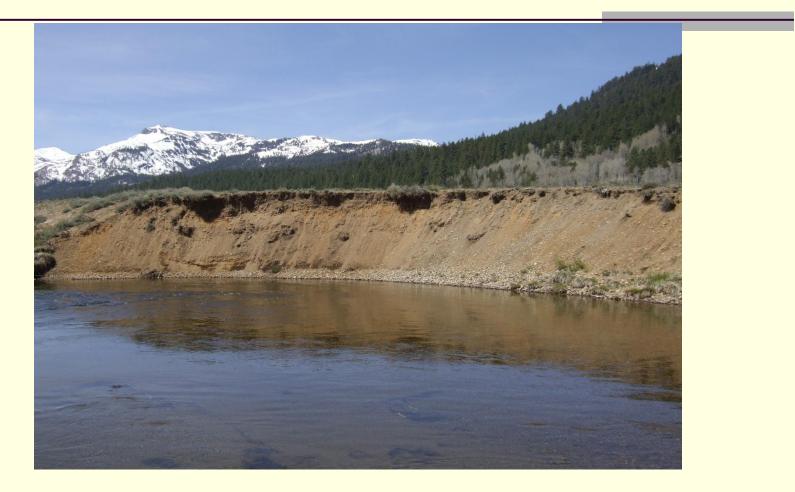
Bank with high erosion



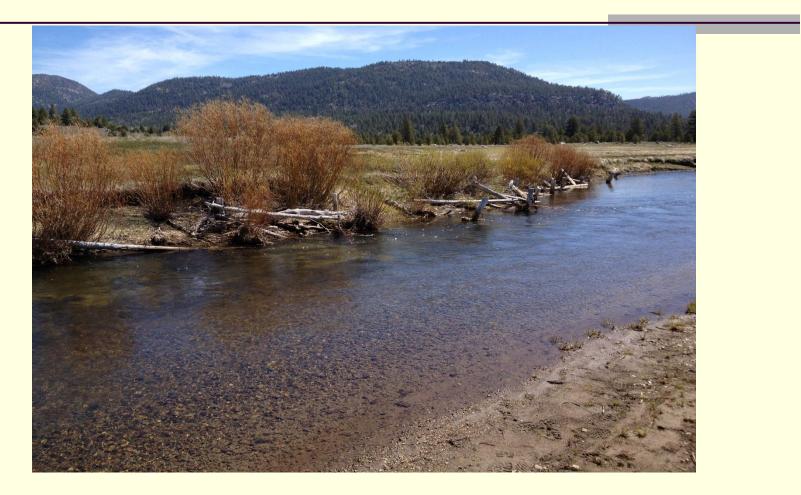
A large event could cut through the banks leaving a large area of the meadow dry



Beaver Dam



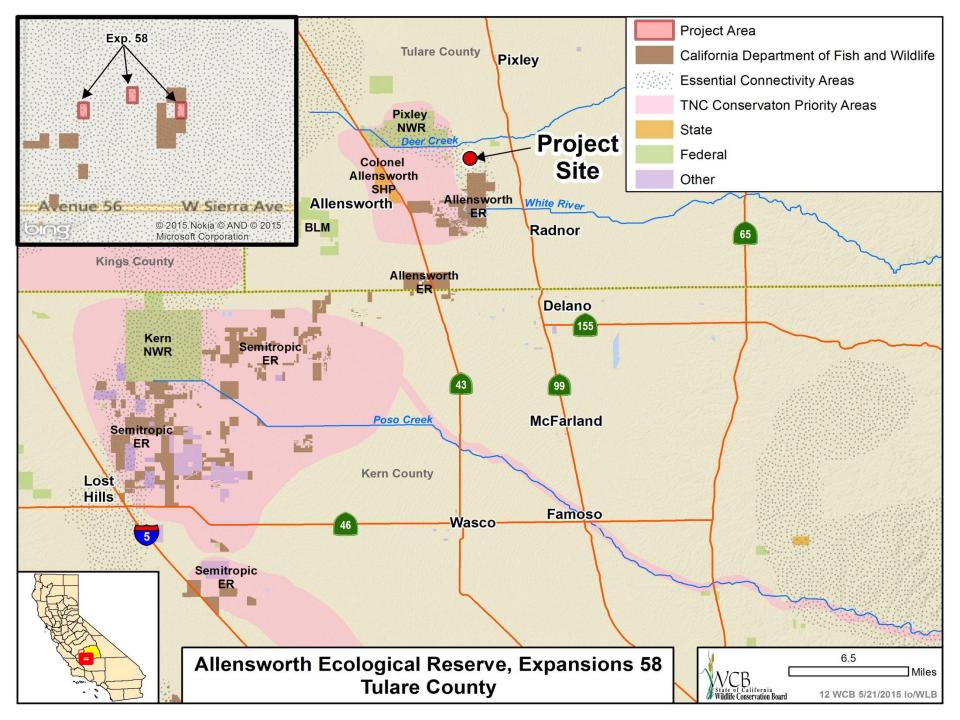
High erosion bank that would benefit from bank stabilization



Former bank stabilization project on CDFW land with established willows

#11. Maxwell Conservation Easement Transfer

This Project was withdrawn from consideration at this time.





San Joaquin kit fox



Tipton Kangaroo Rat



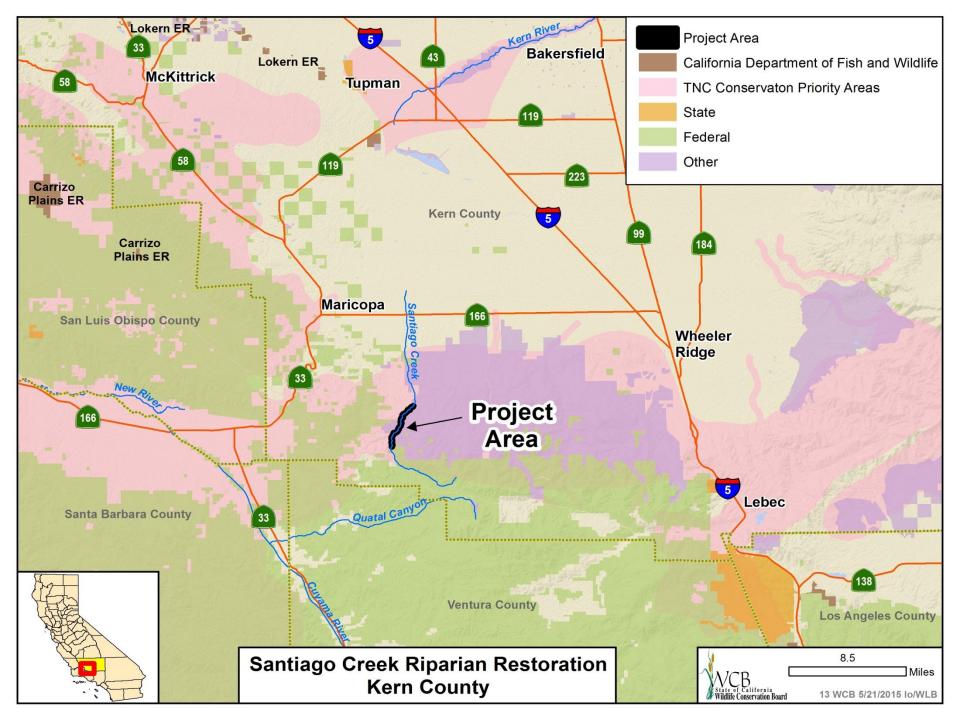
Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard



View looking south



View looking west

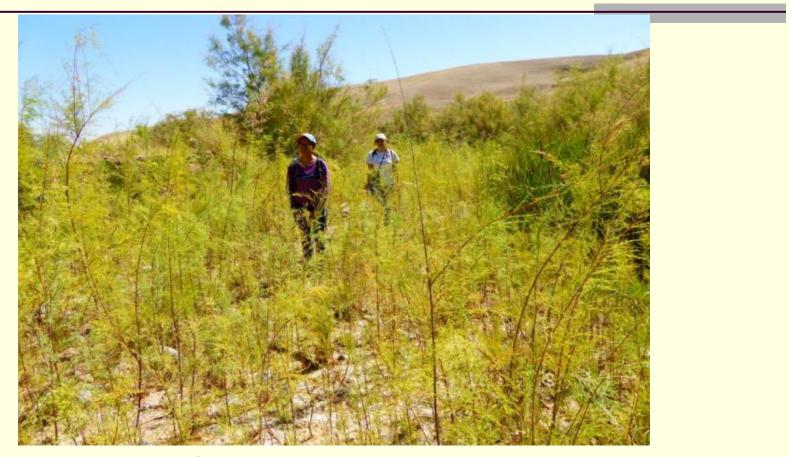




Santiago Creek



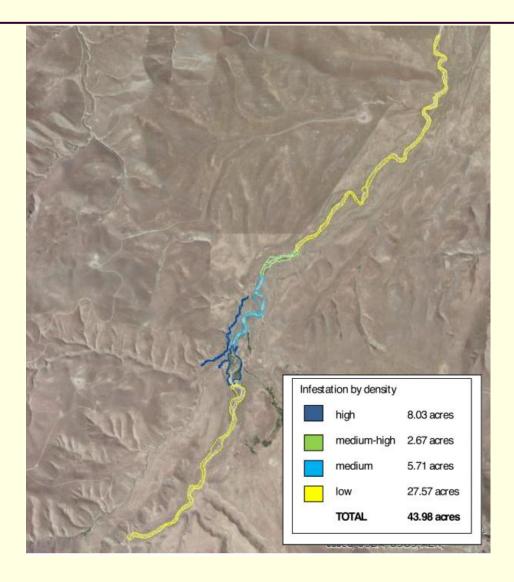
 Distant view of dense infestation of Tamarisk along Santiago Creek



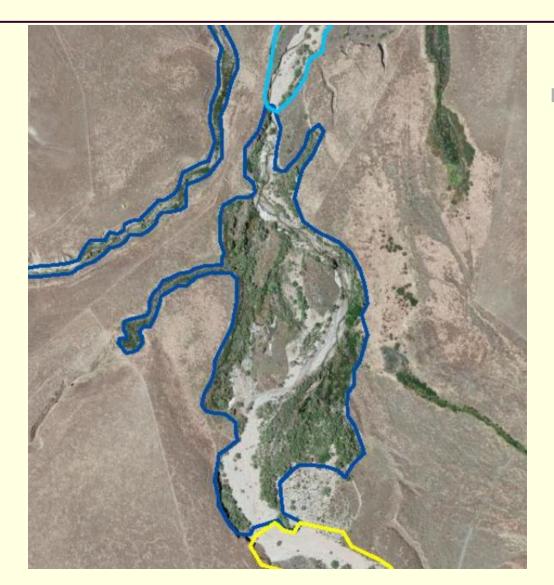
Dense stands of newly established tamarisk saplings cover recently disturbed areas of loose sandy soil in the Santiago Creek wash. Mature tamarisks are shown growing along the perimeter



Three years ago, a tamarisk removal project was carried out in a section of Santiago Creek. Out of the over 1,000 stumps shown here, fewer than 40 re-spouted.



This is an aerial view of entire project area on Wind Wolves preserve currently infested with tamarisk



This is an aerial image of the high density tamarisk infestation on the Santiago Creek wash



#14. Coal Oil Point Reserve Improvements



Future Coal Oil Point Reserve headquarters

#14. Coal Oil Point Reserve Improvements



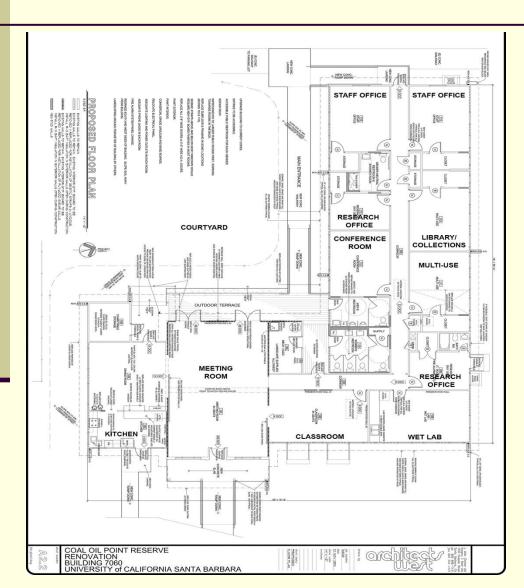
Kitchen area to be remodeled



Future classroom



Bathroom and showers to be remodeled



 Intended Floor Plan of future headquarters



New crossing for Devereux Creek, which replaced the old culvert that funneled the creek into the Devereux Slough completed during Phase 1



 Old Shed (left) demolished and replaced with storage shed (right)



Old shed (left) replaced with workshop (right) during Phase 1

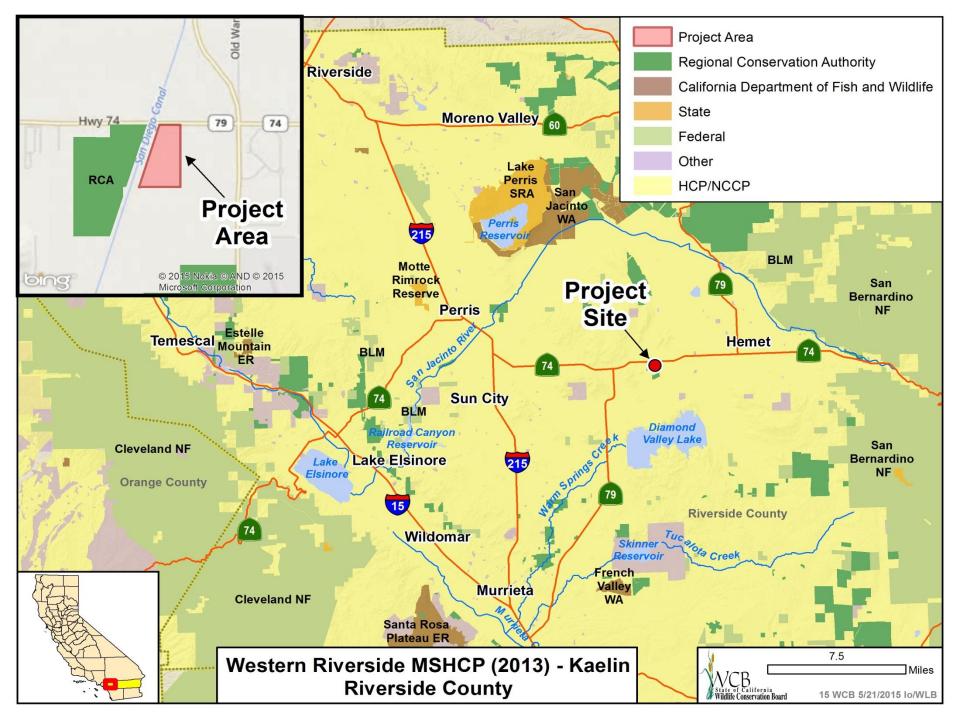




Photo on looking subject property from Warren Road

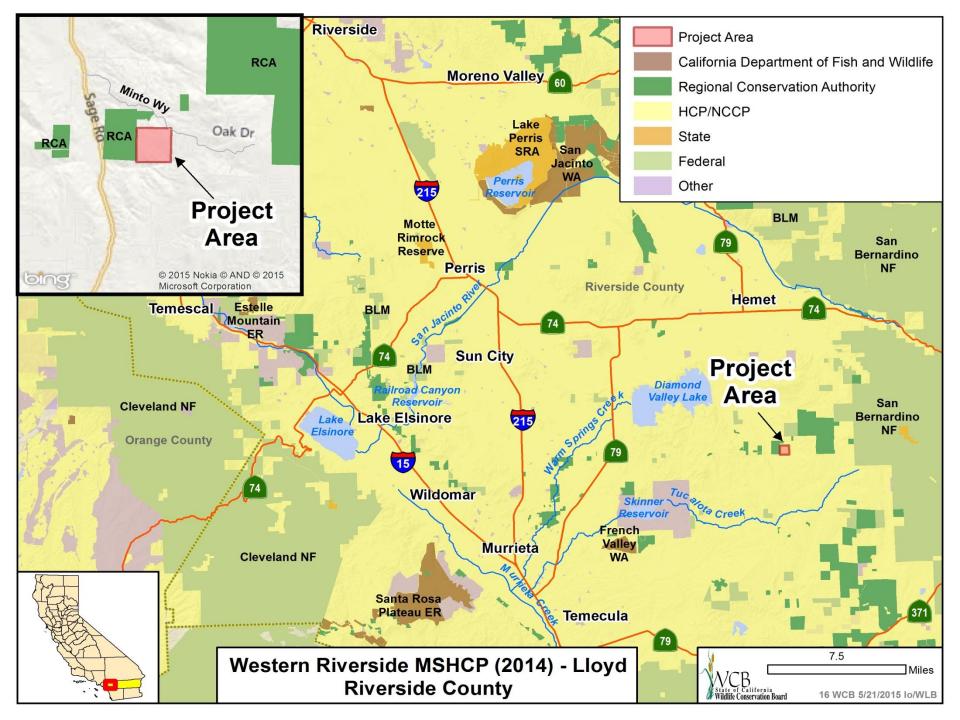




The surrounding neighborhood is comprised of a mixture of vacant unimproved properties mixed with major commercial development that includes a large auto mall located adjacent to the Property



View of the Kaelin property line as viewed from Warren Road



#16. Western Riverside MSHCP (2014) - Lloyd



The Lloyd Property is located in an area known as the Eastern Foothills, which extends from Cactus Valley & continues north across Bautista Canyon and the San Jacinto River.

#16. Western Riverside MSHCP (2014) - Lloyd

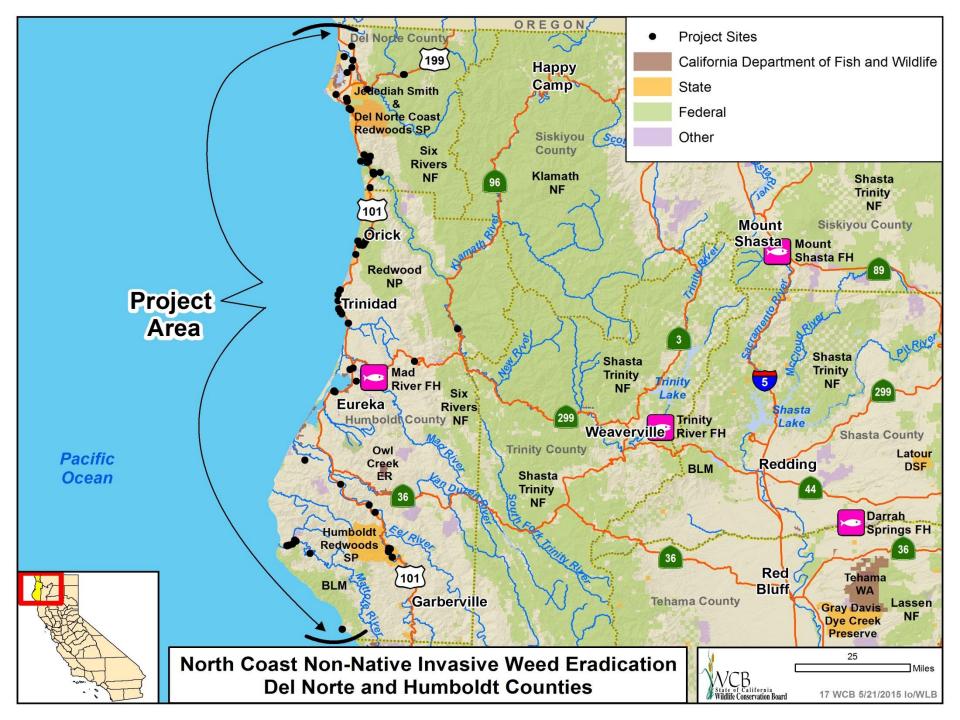


View of the northeast corner of the property

#16. Western Riverside MSHCP (2014) - Lloyd



Properties such as the Lloyd Property, are being acquired for their vegetation habitat comprised of coastal sage scrub, alluvial fan scrub, riparian woodland & Grasslands that support rare plants and animals.





ERADICATION WORKPLAN FOR NORTHWEST - 2013

Regional stakeholders determined that the species listed below are eradicable from the Northwest region (Humboldt and Del Norte counties) within five years. This document describes the proposed management and cost necessary for eradication of these species. Send questions to <u>mapping@cal-ipc.crg</u> or call 510-843-3902.

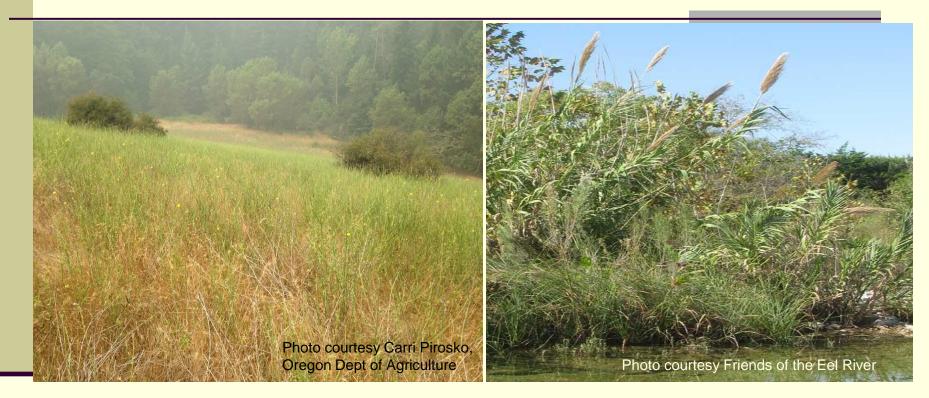
	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	LINK TO MAP
1	Fallopia japonica (= Polygonum	Japanese knotweed	CalWeedMapper: Fallopia japonica (=
	cuspidatum)		Polygonum cuspidatum)
2	Fallopia sachalinensis (= Polygonum	Sakhalin knotweed	CalWeedMapper: Fallopia sachalinensis
	sachalinense)		(= Polygonum sachalinense)
3	Periscaria wallichii (= Polygonum	Himalayan	Calflora: Persicaria wallichii (=
	polystachyum)	knotweed	Polygonum polystachyum)
4	Arundo donax	giant reed	CalWeedMapper: Arundo donax
5	Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	CalWeedMapper: Lythrum salicaria
6	Tamarix ramosissima	saltcedar, tamarisk	CalWeedMapper: Tamarix ramosissima
7	Euphorbia virgata (= Euphorbia	leafy spurge	CalWeedMapper: Euphorbia virgata (=
	esula)		Euphorbia esula)
8	Chondrilla juncea	rush skeletonweed	CalWeedMapper: Chondrilla juncea
9?	Euphorbia oblongata	oblong spurge	CalWeedMapper: Euphorbia oblongata
10?	Geranium lucidum (a new addition?)	shiny geranium	Calflora: Geranium lucidum

I. PRIORITY TARGETS. Each species is described by total number of sites, treatment type, total acreage (or total number of plants if small), cost per acre to treat, total cost per year, # of years to eradicate;, and # of years to monitor. The intent is to have these species generally mapped by quad in <u>CalWeedMapper</u> and to have each occurrence mapped in <u>Calflora</u> (as a point, line or polygon). If detected in new areas, the species should be mapped and targeted for eradication. Regional partners will mobilize to respond rapidly and remove it.

II. REGIONAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION EMPHASIS: These represent areas of high "biological richness" within the region, defined by biodiversity, rarity, irreplaceability and presence of sensitive habitats.



Invasive species planning tools, Regional plans



Rush skeletonweed and Giant reed



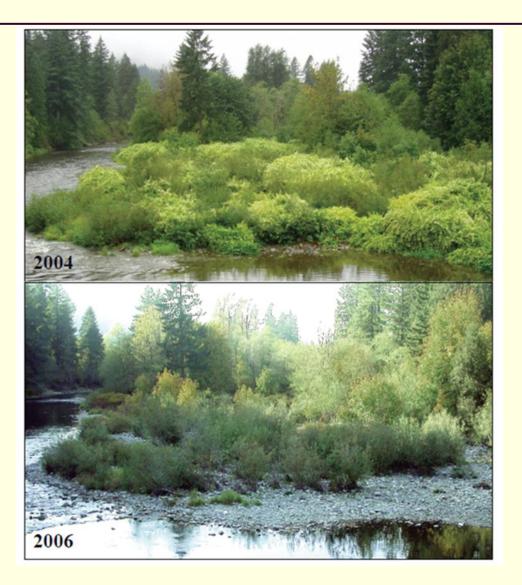
Shiny geranium, Humboldt County



Knotweed thicket - understory



Knotweed near Patrick's Point State Park; before and during treatment



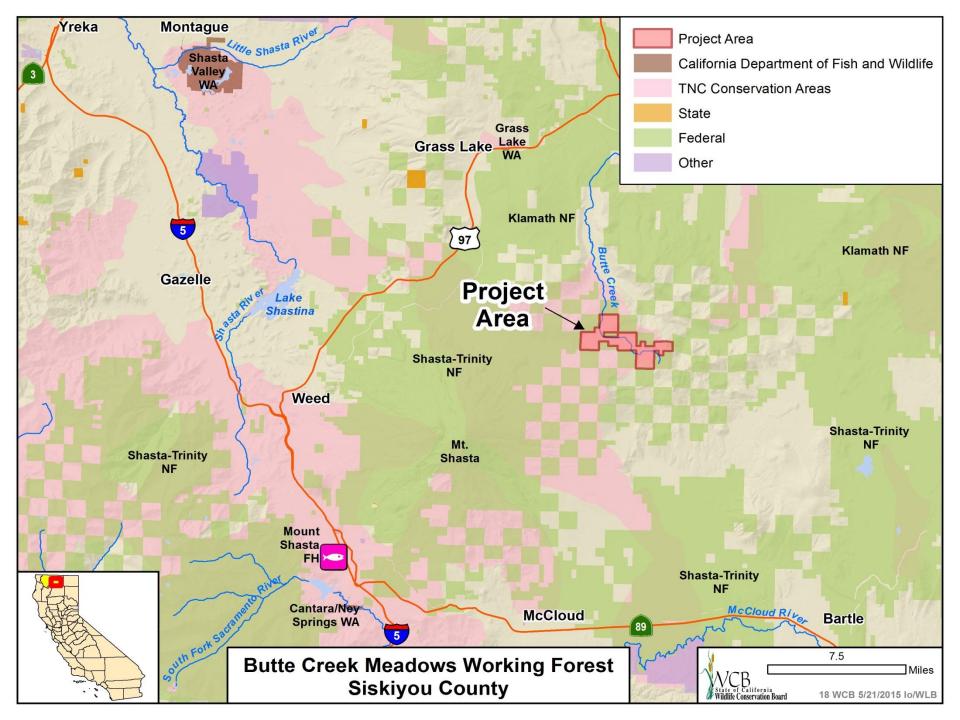
Washington State sites:

2004 before treatment, showing knotweed infestation

 2006 after treatment, showing willow on sandbar

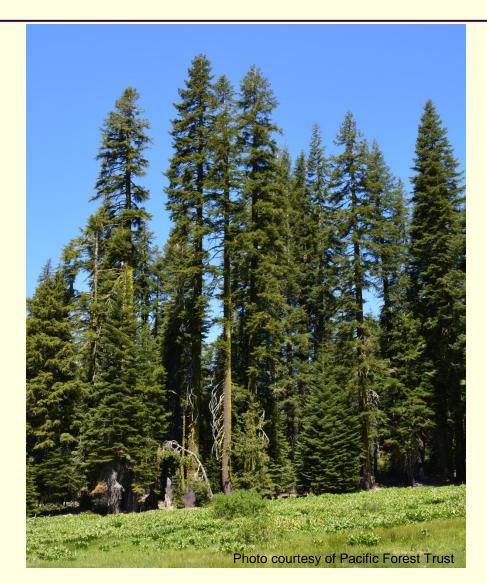


Knotweed: before and after herbicide treatment





A working forest conservation easement will prevent break up or development of the ranch.

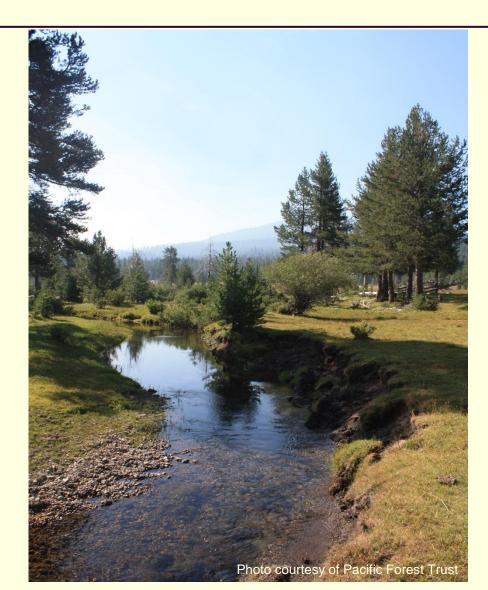


The property is being managed to reduce fire risk and restore the extent of the meadows from encroaching lodge pole pine.



Property is located near the northeastern slope of Mt. Shasta.

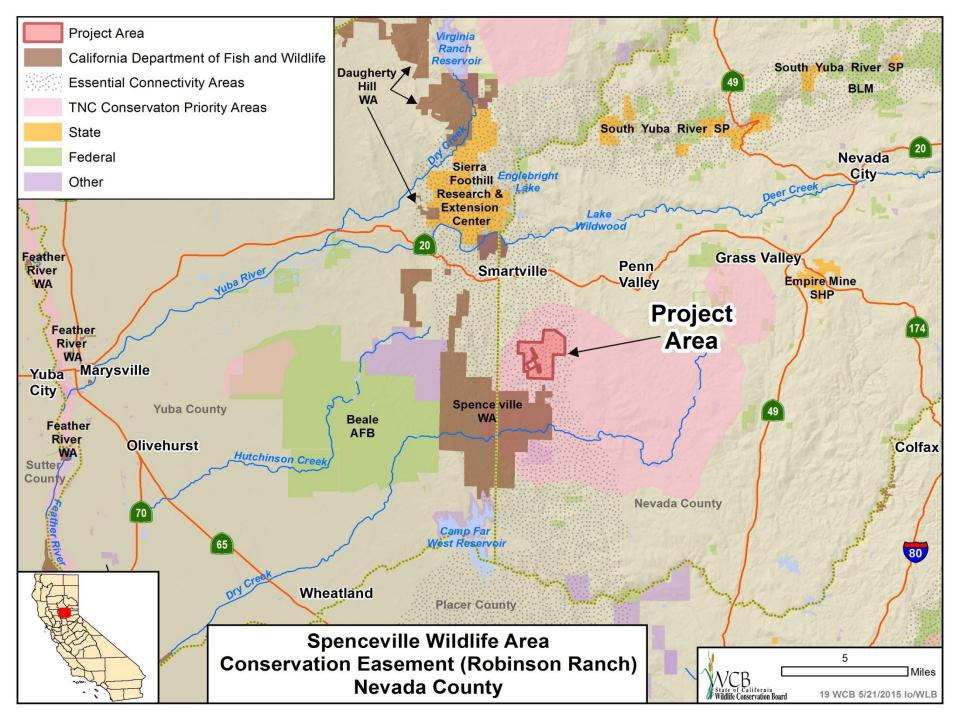




 Butte Creek Ranch provides water flows important for drinking and agriculture, as well as for endangered salmon.



With a mosaic of vegetation types, rare habitat elements, and water resources, wildlife is abundant on Butte Creek Ranch.





View of rolling topography of Robinson Ranch Property containing extensive oak woodlands



View of water feature on Robinson Ranch site



The Robinson Clan (photo courtesy of the Robinson Family)

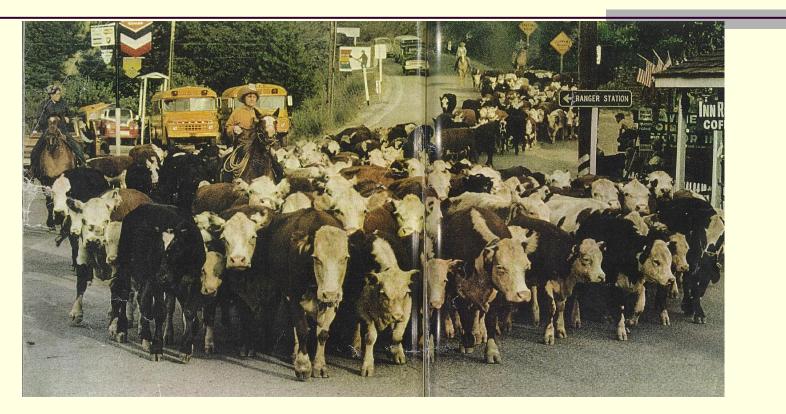


- Lowell Robinson (Photo courtesy of the Robinson Family)
- Property owner Neil Robinson pictured with Tina Bartlett, CDFW Regional Manager, North Central Region and Rachael Dinno-Taylor from The Trust for Public Land.



Photo of Susan Hoek (Photo from the Penn Valley Area of Champer)

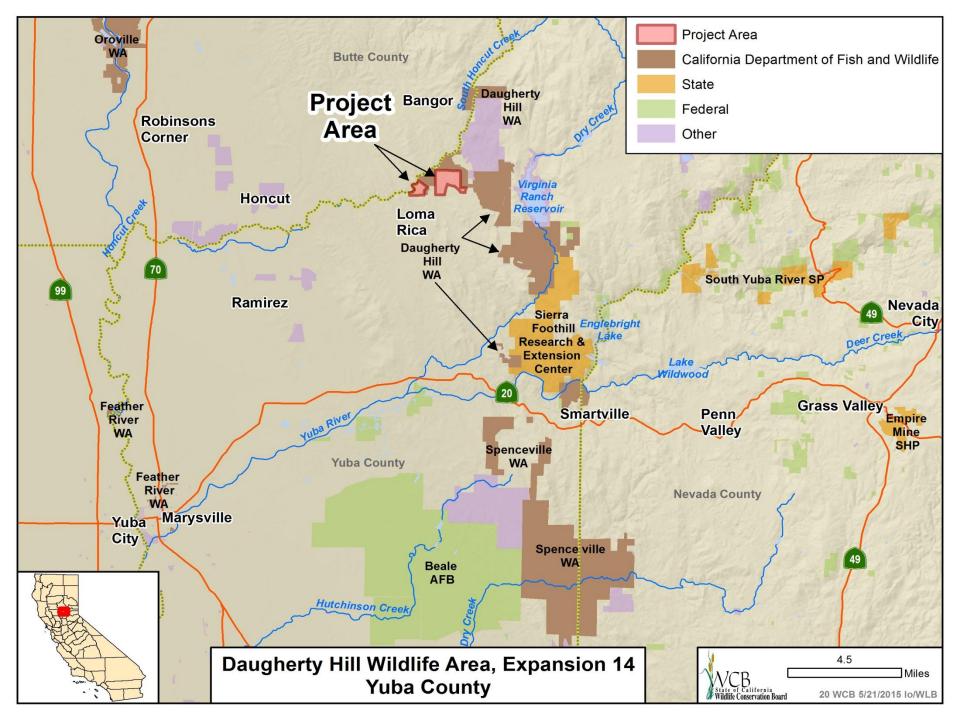
#19. Spenceville Wildlife Area, Conservation Easement (Robinson Ranch)



Rough & Ready Cattle Drive with the Robinson Family in the lead. The cattle drive was from Grass Valley to Downieville. Olive Robinson (mother of Niel & Lowell Robinson) pictured here. (Photo from1975 National Geographic Article)

#19. Spenceville Wildlife Area, Conservation Easement (Robinson Ranch)



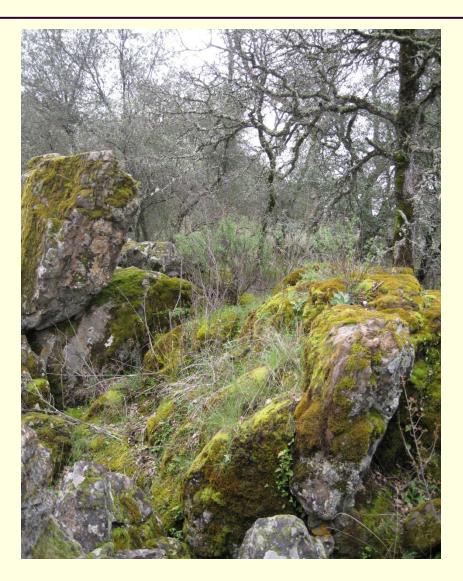




Honcut Creek



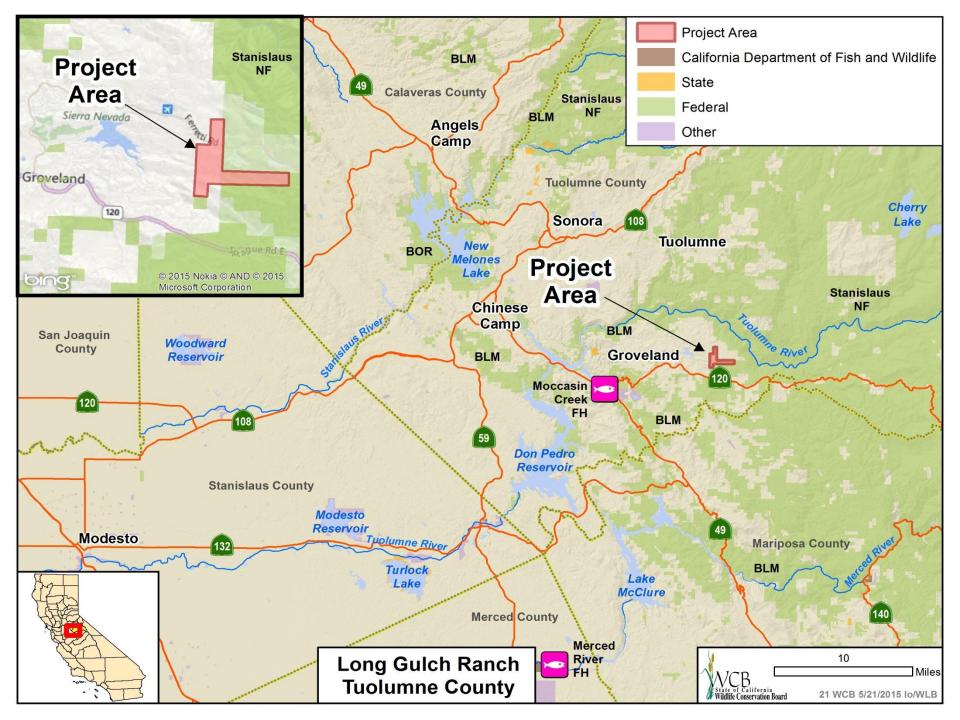
A stand of oaks on the property



Rocky outcropping

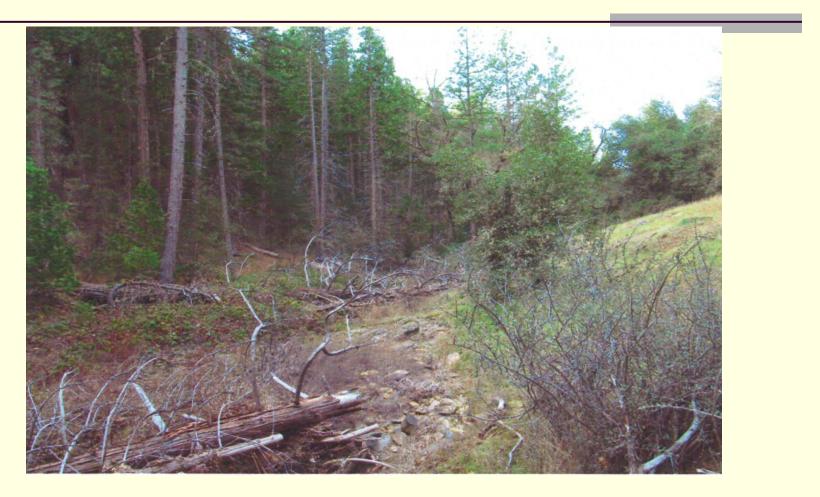


Open grasslands on the property

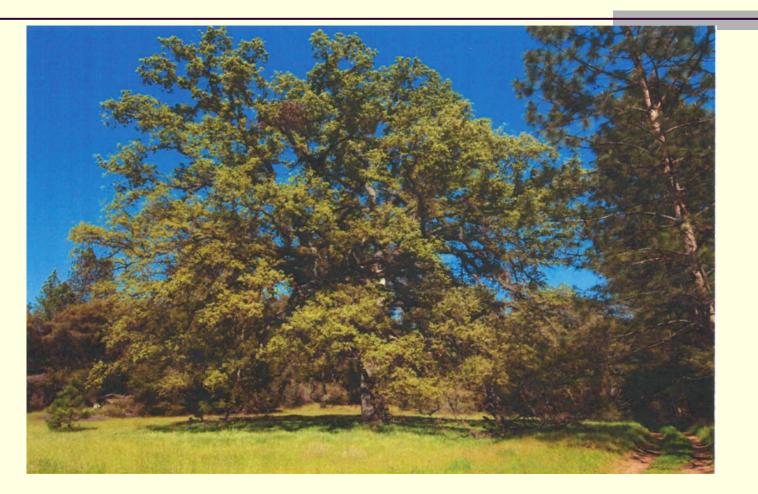




Open grassland with forested background



Seasonal Long Gulch Creek



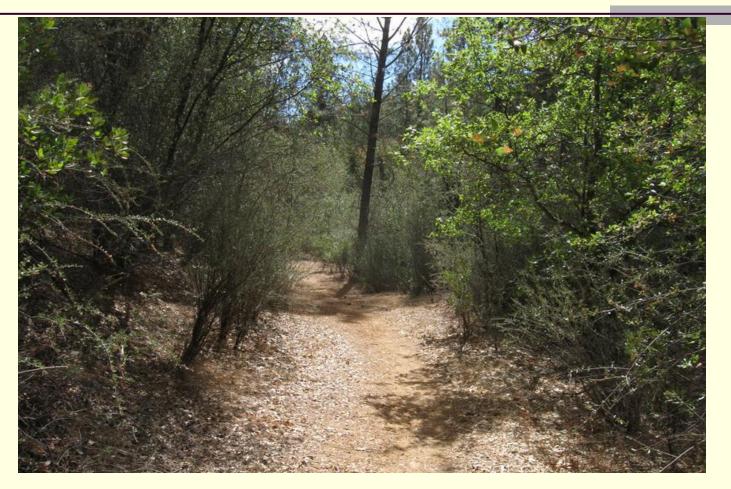
Great gray owl has been observed roosting in this large oak tree.



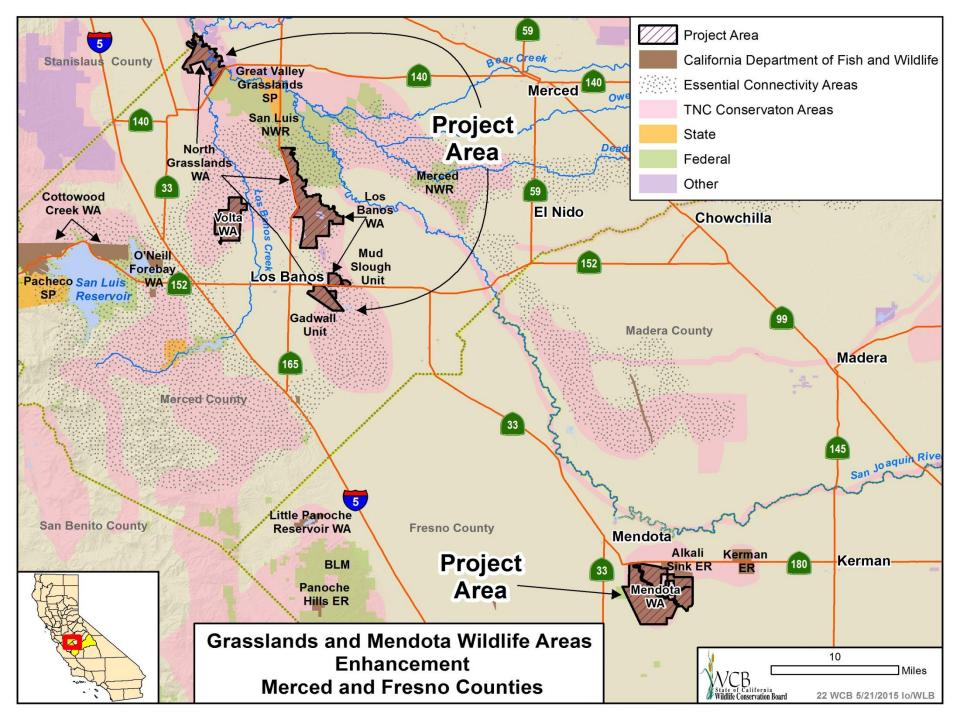
Yosemite mule deer buck and does in the background



Deer in the open grasslands.



Equestrian and hiking trail



#22. Grasslands and Mendota Wildlife Area Enhancement



Mud Sough nebulous property boundary. Proposed project will complete 15,000 feet of legal survey to accurately identify CDFW property boundary

#22. Grasslands and Mendota Wildlife Area Enhancement

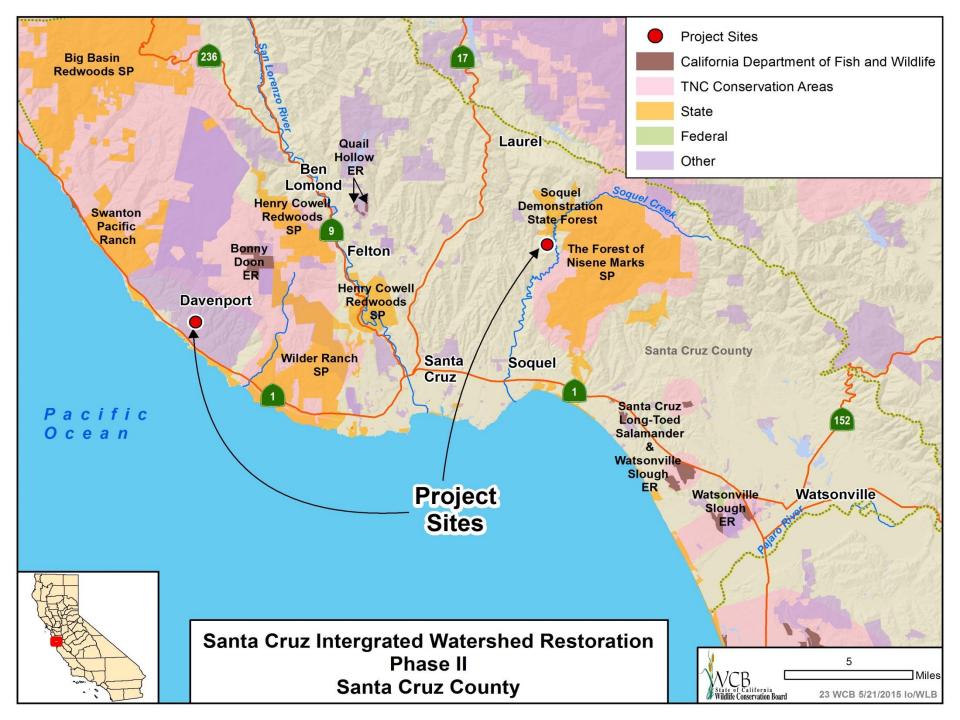


Proposed project will construct a 1,200 foot levee to assist managers to eliminate pepperweed.

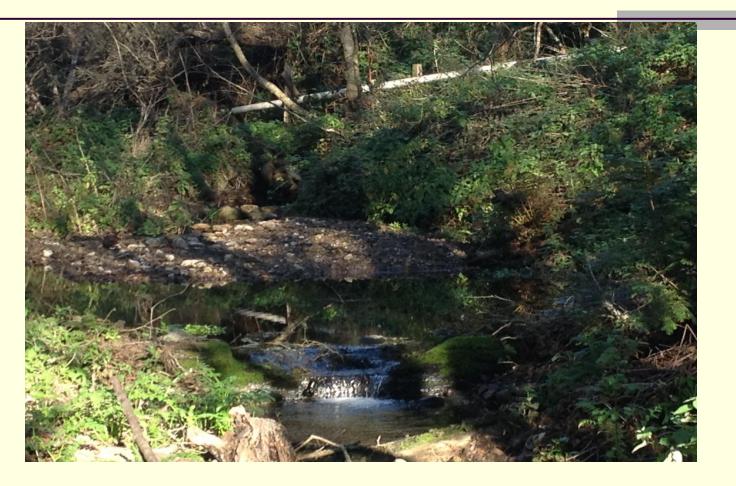
#22. Grasslands and Mendota Wildlife Area Enhancement



Abandoned well to be capped

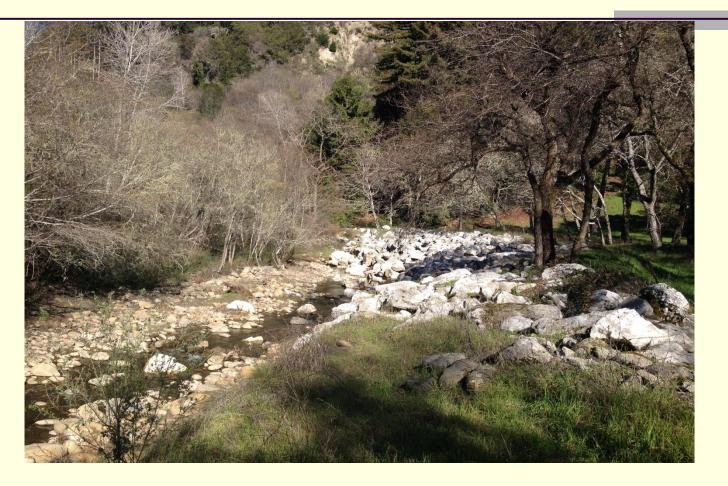


#23. Santa Cruz Integrated Watershed Restoration, Phase II



San Vincente Creek Upper Pond plugged with sediment

#23. Santa Cruz Integrated Watershed Restoration, Phase II

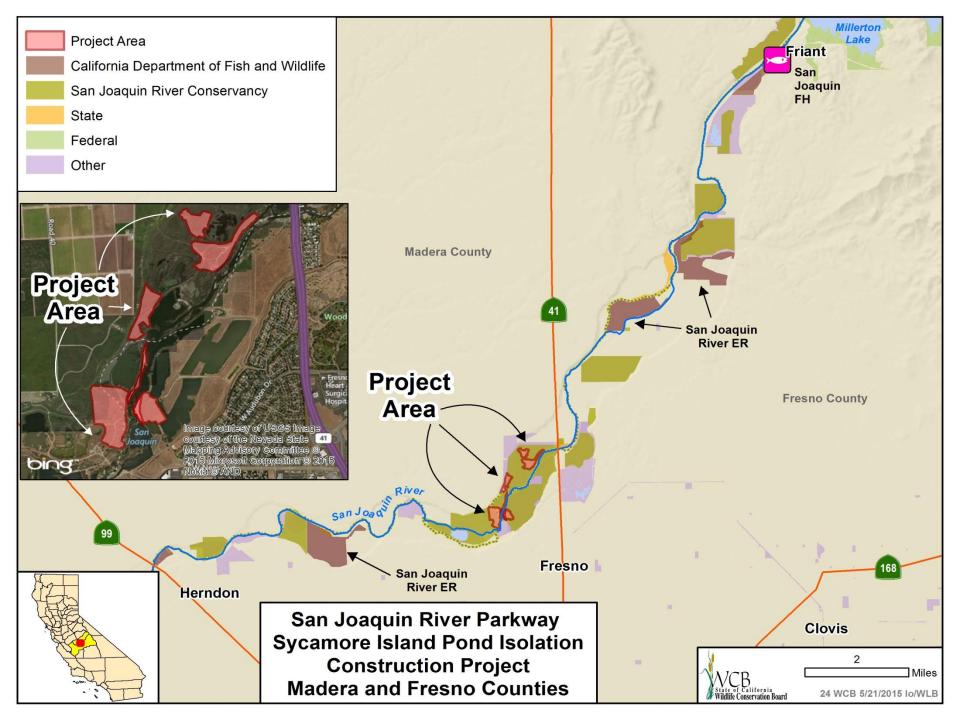


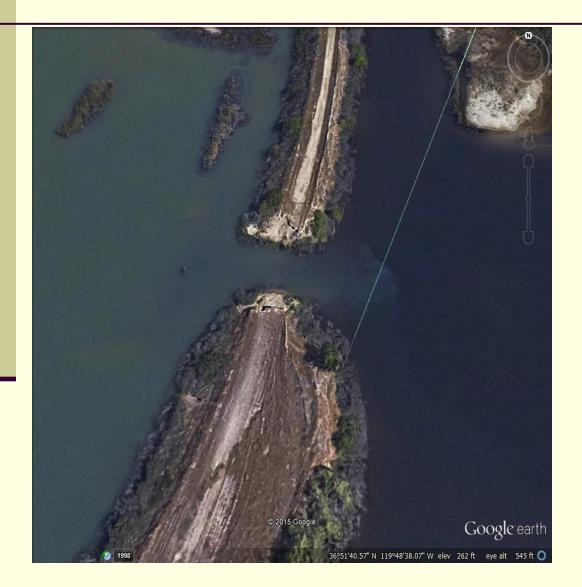
Rip Rap will be removed and returned to a natural floodplain habitat along Soquel Creek

#23. Santa Cruz Integrated Watershed Restoration, Phase II



The toe will be reconstructed with vegetated rock slope protection





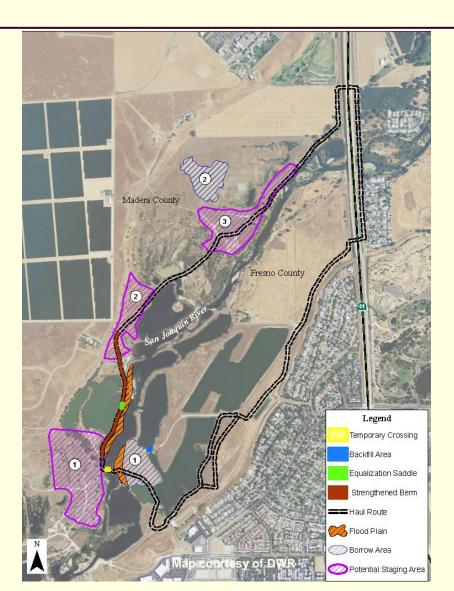
Aerial view of the berm breach with the gravel pit on the left and the river on the right



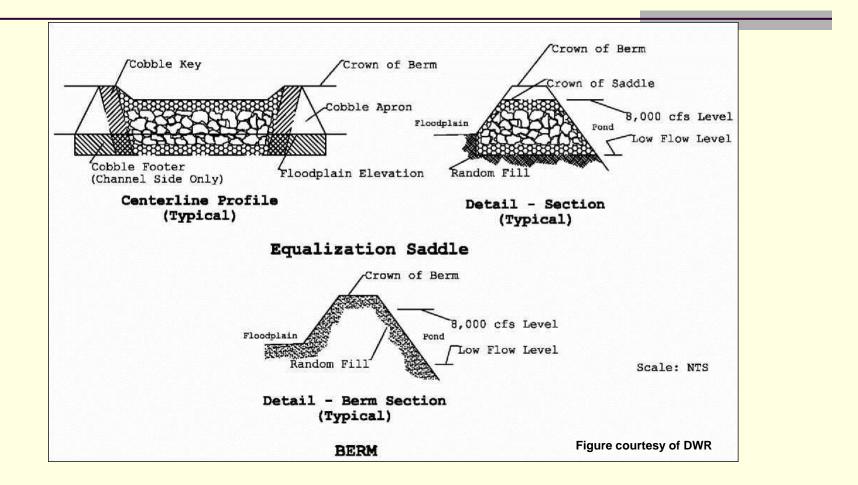
Berm breach between Gravel Pit 46e and the San Joaquin River



Sparsely vegetated berm that will be improved



Project site and components



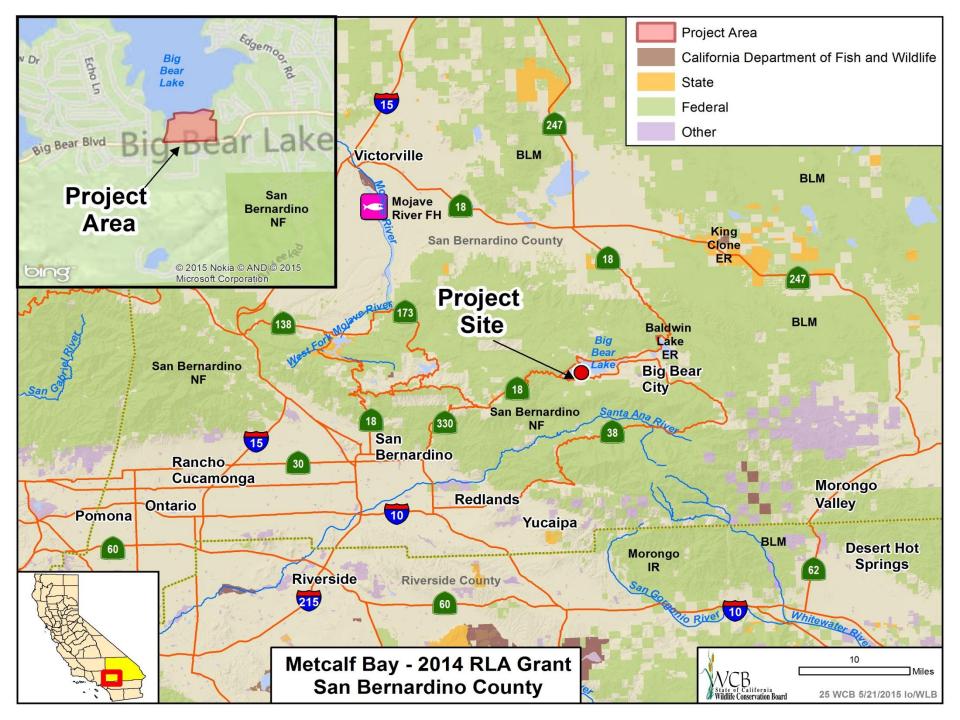
Conceptual design: Equalization saddle and berm

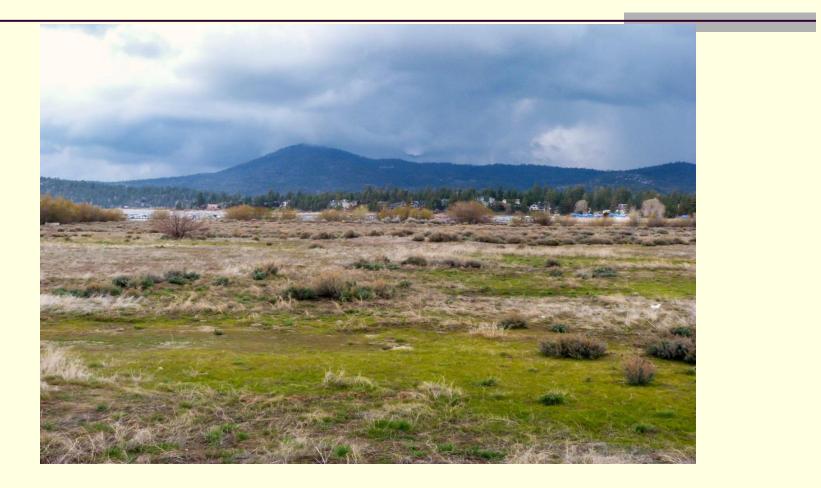


Year 0 (year planted)

Year 3

- Example of anticipated results:
 - Restored riparian habitat and floodplain function (photos)
 - Improved berm and road





 Metcalf Bay, home to pedate checker-mallow, a multi-stemmed perennial herb



Pedate checker-mallow



Seasonal wetland of Metcalf Bay

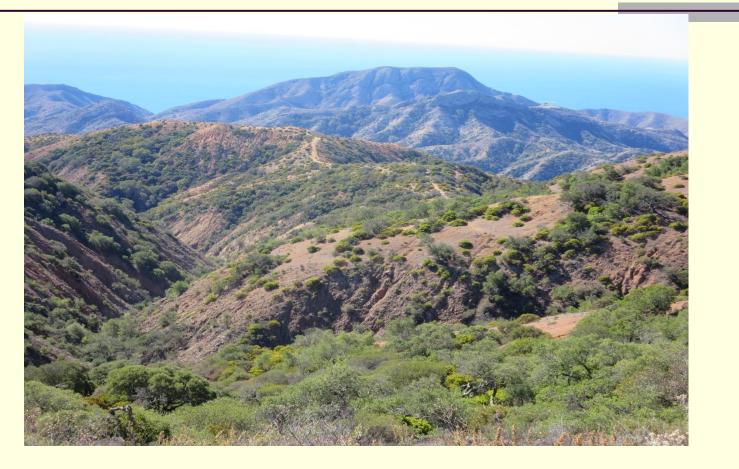


Habitat for numerous local species



Fencing to prevent access to property





Santa Cruz Island



Santa Cruz Island, Argentine ant infestation sites



Argentine Ant infestation



Bait crystals, loaded with insecticide



Insecticide bait loaded into hopper for helicopter transport to remote sites



Helicopters were most effective for reaching inaccessible wildland sites, after comparison with ground-based trials



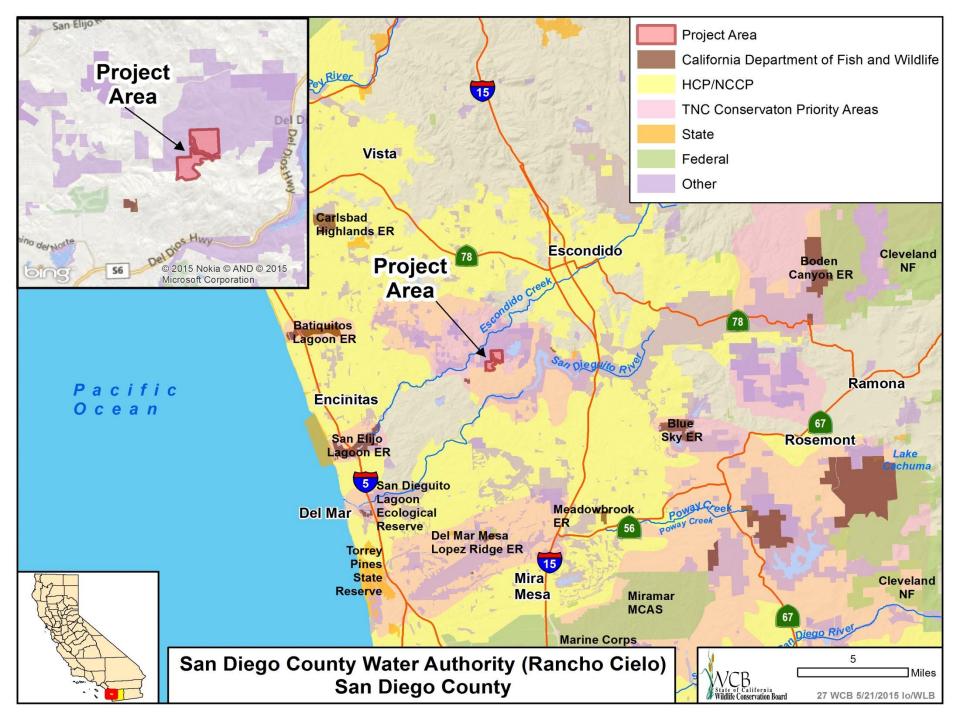
Ant bait is deployed to wildland site



Ants on insecticide bait

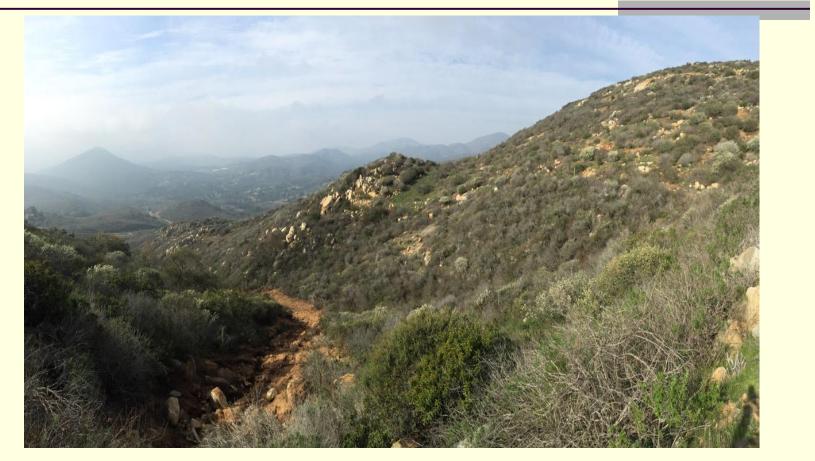


Island Scrub Jay





Rolling hills on property



Small valley found on property



Low, dense vegetation on property



Open grassland on property